



**NEWSLETTER OF THE LONDON CHAPTER,
ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**

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December 2001

01-8

The January Speaker will be James Sherratt, a UWO graduate student. His talk is entitled *"Pots, Pipes, Posts and Pits: Ceramic Variability and Social Organization of the Chypchar Iroquoian Site"*. Come and join us Thursday January 10th at the museum.

The February meeting of the London Chapter, OAS, will be held on Thursday, February 14, 2002. This meeting will be the perennial favourite **"Members Night"** in which several Chapter members give brief 10 to 20 minute overviews of some of their research. The organizers are always looking for volunteers to present at this meeting so if you are interested please contact Chris Ellis. Members Steve Timmermans and Paul O'Neal have already volunteered but we need more speakers!!

As always, our meeting will be held at 8 pm at the London Museum of Archaeology, 1600 Attawandaron Road, near the corner of Wonderland & Fanshawe Park Road, in the northwest part of the city.

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The article in this issue is provided courtesy of Dr. Bob Pearce and the London Museum of Archaeology. It documents an important collection assembled by avocational archaeologist, Bob Calvert, a founding member of the London Chapter. This article was first published in the Museum's *Palisade Post* (Fall 2001).

THE BOB CALVERT COLLECTION

INTRODUCTION

by Dr. Robert J. Pearce, Executive Director, *London Museum of Archaeology*

This issue of The Palisade Post is dedicated exclusively to Bob Calvert and his massive collection of artifacts. Bob passed away on December 28, 1999 and in June 2000 his family formalized the fulfilment of one of Bob's last requests, that his collection be donated to the London Museum of Archaeology.

The Museum solicited contributions to this newsletter from some of the people most familiar with Bob and his collection.

NOTES ON ROBERT CALVERT'S LIFE AND INTEREST IN ARCHAEOLOGY

by John Robert Calvert, Vancouver, B.C.

Robert Clifford Calvert was born on August 3, 1910 in Victoria County near Lindsay Ontario. He was one of ten children in an eastern Ontario farming family.

He first came across Indian artifacts as a child growing up on the family farm, and began collecting as a teenager while still attending school. The fields on his parents farm contained numerous arrowheads, spear points and other artifacts which would come to the surface after ploughing each spring. The artifacts he collected during this period stimulated what emerged as a lifelong interest in First Nations culture and history.



Robert Calvert

As a young boy he travelled the Lindsay area extensively, working as a trapper, barn roofer, handyman and farm labourer. Subsequently he took an apprenticeship and became a qualified carpenter, an occupation he followed for the remainder of his life.

During his travels from job to job in the Lindsay and Peterborough areas, he continued to search for Indian artifacts in the fields on and around the farms he worked on. He found several sites and began to collect a wider range of artifacts, including pottery, beads and axes. He found several beautiful birdstones during this period.

He walked on the Serpent Mounds in the 1930s before it became a well-known site, and he found a number of artifacts that he kept in his collection. He always felt that the Serpent Mounds were a unique and notable archaeological site.

In 1952 he moved to London where he continued his interest in collecting. He spent almost every other weekend during the spring and summer each year walking over fields looking for relics and trying to find camp sites. During this period he met Wilfrid Jury, the archaeologist at the Museum affiliated with the University of Western Ontario. Robert also expanded his interests to a broader range of matters, reading extensively and learning more about the social and cultural issues of First Nations peoples. He became very interested in the history of Ontario and, in particular, the history of the various First Nations who settled in southwestern Ontario both before and after European settlement.

He located an Iroquoian village site near Dorchester, which was subsequently named after him. As an "amateur" archaeologist he developed a great enthusiasm for archaeology and was a founding member of the Archaeological Society of Western Ontario. Later, he regularly attended the monthly meetings of the London Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society and anxiously awaited the appearance of all of the OAS publications.

Like a number of other collectors of this period, he took great pride in displaying his artifacts, in frames and cases which he made himself. He often lent his smaller cases to local schools, for students to examine. He also loaned some of the best pieces that he had found in the Peterborough area to the Curve Lake Indian Band; the loan became a permanent exhibit in the Band office. He frequently spoke about his collection to schools and library gatherings, as well as to anyone he found that was at all interested in the subject of archaeology.

Parts of his collection were photographed and shown in various publications, including *Who's Who In Indian Relics* (Volume 2, 1968, H. Wachtel, Clinton, Indiana) and *North American Indian Artifacts: A Collector's Identification and Value Guide*, by Lar Hothem (Books Americana Inc., Florence, Alabama, 1978). He carried on extensive correspondence with other collectors in Canada and the United States, some of whom came to his home to see his artifacts. By the time of his retirement in 1975, he had accumulated what was probably one of the largest privately-owned collections of Indian relics in southwestern Ontario. Once retired, he had considerably more time to devote to his hobby. He participated in some "digs" sponsored by the London Museum of

Archaeology, often being the only senior in a group of twenty students involved in the strenuous work of carefully excavating a site.

Robert had extensive contacts and friendships with members of the local First Nations, particularly the Oneida and Six Nations, but also Curve Lake. He went regularly to the various celebrations and events held on the Reserves, and sometimes loaned parts of his collection to the local Bands.

For Robert, archaeology was not only a hobby but a life's passion. Although not formally trained as an archaeologist, archaeology and the history of aboriginal peoples were his true life's work. He approached the subject with enormous enthusiasm and commitment, and felt privileged that he had the opportunity to be part of this profoundly interesting activity. As all those who knew him well will confirm, there was absolutely nothing he would prefer to do than participate in a dig or discuss the prehistory of southern Ontario.

REFLECTIONS ON BOB CALVERT

by William A. Fox, *formerly Regional Archaeologist, Ontario Ministry of Culture and Communications, London, Ontario; now Manager, Pacific Rim National Park, Ucluelet, B.C.*

Robert Calvert was one of the major artifact collectors in Southern Ontario during the latter half of the last century. Along with others such as Frank Kingdon of St. Catharines, Jack Morton of Ancaster, and Bill Marshall of Cainsville, Bob not only collected artifacts, but took the time to document their provenience and share this information with others. Perhaps more than others, he understood the connection between his avocation and the contemporary descendants of those peoples who had produced the objects of his interest. I cannot speak with authority concerning the latter, as I did not know Bob personally at that level. I do know that he was an avid supporter of the London Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society. He was not one to stand for election to the Society executive; rather, he was the person who could be counted on to turn out week after week for "lab nights", washing artifacts recovered from salvage excavation projects and passing the time with fellow enthusiasts. Prior to the OAS Chapter establishment in 1977, Bob participated in excavation projects during the 1960's as a member of the Archaeological Society of Western Ontario, an organization founded in London by stellar avocationals such as Charles Garrad.

Similar to major collections donated to institutions such as the Royal Ontario Museum (Marshall), University of Toronto (Kingdon) and Woodland Indian Cultural Centre (Morton), Bob Calvert's collection contains diagnostic and unique artifacts from major sites, many of which have now been registered in the Provincial archaeological site database. These are the type of materials, in general, which are now rarely seen on these sites. A collection of this magnitude constitutes an invaluable heritage resource available to future researchers, especially when combined with collections curated by other institutions from the same sites.

Beyond these substantial contributions, the people of Ontario and all those interested in First Nations

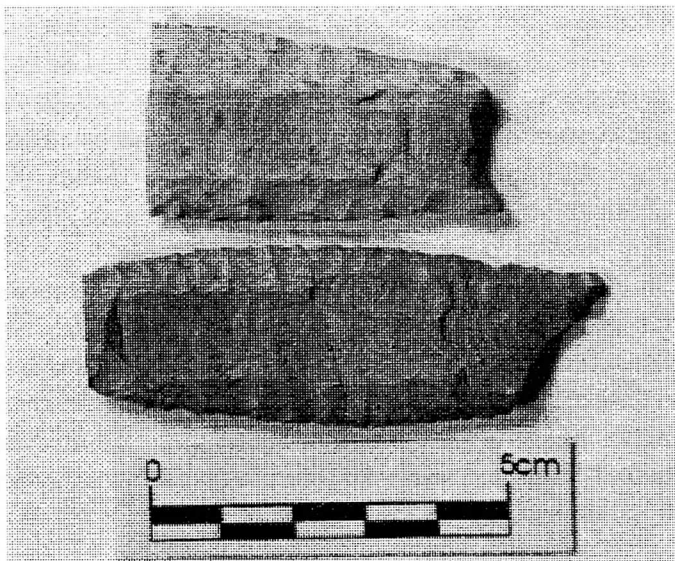
history owe Bob a debt of gratitude for bringing the Calvert site to the notice of the Provincial archaeological program. This Glen Meyer period (circa A.D. 1100-1200) site east of London was threatened with destruction in 1981, as a result of a subdivision development. It was reported to the London Ministry office by Jim Keron of the Archaeological Conservation Program, and the subsequent rescue excavations, which included O.A.S. volunteers, provided the first complete village community pattern data for this Early Ontario Iroquoian group. The recovered data formed the basis for Dr. Peter Timmins' excellent doctoral dissertation at McGill University, which was later published by the Canadian Museum of Civilization - all thanks to Bob Calvert!

THE THEDFORD II SITE FLUTED POINTS

by Prof. Chris Ellis, *Ph.D., Department of Anthropology, University of Western Ontario*

For over 20 years I have worked with Dr. Brian Deller of Glencoe, Ontario on the pursuit of information about Ontario's first human inhabitants: the Paleoindians who entered the area as the glaciers retreated at the end of the last ice age about 12,000 years ago. The most distinctive artifacts these people produced were the lance-shaped, grooved or fluted, stone points with which they tipped their hunting weapons. Brian has found the archaeological sites and I have been privileged to help him excavate these important localities and cooperate in writing up the results. Finding such sites is not easy and literally is equivalent to finding a needle in a haystack: these people lived in small groups at very low population densities and given the great age about all that survives in a handful of stone tools and small debris from their manufacture or re-sharpening. But Brian has literally found over 50 of these needles in the haystack.

In the quest to find these sites we have relied greatly on the help and cooperation of the general public and knowledgeable interested parties such as Bob Calvert. In examining Bob's collection in the 1960's Brian noted the bases of two large, exquisite fluted points and even published a picture of them in an article published in 1979 in the scientific journal *Ontario Archaeology* (Volume 32: 10, Figures 8a and 8b). Bob Calvert had obtained these items from a third party, who told him they had come from a farm that was two north of the railway tracks near Thedford, Ontario. Brian had examined the location in question but was not able to find any evidence of a Paleoindian site. He did however find other sites in the Thedford area and in 1981 and 1982 we excavated at one of these called Thedford II; it was



Casts of the two fluted points - Bob Calvert Collection

located two farms south of the railway tracks. [Editors Note: a detailed monograph on that site by Brian Deller and Chris Ellis was published in 1992 by the Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.]

In our excavations at Thedford II we recovered from one small area a large number of large fluted points from a definite cache of tools, many of which had been broken by modern agricultural activities. In examining these fragments in the lab, Brian was startled to discover that they resembled the points reported by Bob Calvert. In comparing them to the point bases as illustrated in the *Ontario Archaeology* article, he became convinced that two point tips we had recovered actually fit together with Bob's bases! Rushing to London to visit Bob, Brian was able to confirm that these items were parts of the same ancient tools, rejoined after years of separation! If finding any Paleoindian artifact is hard, finding two fragments of the same artifacts independently twenty years apart is even more amazing. We subsequently had casts of these complete points made by the Royal Ontario Museum; they were also cast and made available for sale throughout North America by the Lithic Casting Lab in Troy, Illinois. Copies of these casts are in the Calvert collection donated to the Museum.

FIRST GLIMPSE OF THE COLLECTION

by Dr. Robert J. Pearce, *Executive Director, London Museum of Archaeology*

I well remember the first day I saw Bob's collection. Bob's son John was in London to clear up outstanding matters relating to his father's estate, and we had made arrangements to meet at Bob's house to pick up the collection - or so I thought!

Only a few select people had previously seen Bob's collection in its entirety. John had indicated that it was a "sizable" collection, but I really had no idea how many items were involved. I was a little naive in thinking I could pick it up, in a single trip, in the Museum's van.



Portion of Bob Calvert's Collection when picked up

I drove over there on June 6, 2000. John greeted me and said everything was in the garage. We walked down the lane and John opened the garage door. I was overwhelmed. There were, literally, artifacts everywhere. Display cases and frames hanging on every available piece of wall, floor to ceiling. Boxes piled up on every inch of floor space. Boxes upon boxes; boxes within boxes, all filled to capacity with artifacts. Separate piles of boxes filled with books, collectibles and other items. I was standing there sort of dumb-founded when John said "there's more in the back room". Sure enough, the garage had a separate little enclosed work space in the back corner, where Bob could lock up his valuable carpenter's tools. A few tools remained neatly organized on two

workbenches, and I soon discovered that each drawer below and each cupboard above was filled with artifacts. There, off to the side, at the front of the little cubbyhole, were more boxes piled high. I returned to the main part of the garage and John pointed out that various items were stacked up in the rafters, mostly pictures and paintings. Finally, John said there was also a large grinding stone in the back yard. We went to look at it. John wasn't kidding when he said it was large - the thing was over three feet across and weighed more than 400 pounds.

We loaded some of the display frames into the van, and I brought them to the Museum. I later returned with the van, a trailer and some helpers to get the rest of the collection - four trips in all. The final trip was to collect a single item - that large grinding stone in the back yard. It took five people and plenty of grunting to manhandle it into the back of the van.

CATALOGUING THE COLLECTION

by Dr. Robert J. Pearce, *Executive Director, London Museum of Archaeology*

Back at the Museum it was along and labourious task to sort, organize and catalogue this enormous collection. The process took us 14 months, and was largely accomplished by two extremely dedicated volunteers, Francis Carson and Michael Pelzer. Various University students also worked on the collection at different times, including Linda Gudgeon, Johanne Moller, and Jennifer Breithaupt. However two students in particular spent countless hours writing tiny numbers on thousands upon thousands of artifacts: Renuka Natgunarajah and Patrick Ashley. We certainly must credit Bob for having his collection in a reasonable shape. Although our initial impression was that a large portion of his collection had no provenience, we soon found out (gladly) that we were wrong.

When we started to go through the material, there were hundreds of separate boxes and containers. These came in every imaginable shape and size: cardboard boxes, cigar boxes, tobacco tins, cardboard milk containers with the tops cut off, shoe boxes, etc. But in just about every box or container, there was a slip of paper identifying where the artifacts had come from and the date he collected them. Furthermore, Bob had taken the time to put an identifying mark on many of the artifacts, for example "WW" for the Wishing Well site, or "K" for the Komoka site. For any given site or location, there might have been several different boxes or containers representing each of his separate visits there, for example "May 1963" and "April 1968".

Our first order of business was to sort everything into Bob's provenience units. First, we compiled a list of all of the provenience units - 80 of them in total. Then, we acquired 80 boxes of a uniform size, labelled them with Bob's numbers 1 to 80, lined them all up and down the hallway, and put everything into it's appropriate box. This process took us several weeks. Multiple boxes were needed for certain sites, since Bob had acquired in excess of 1000 artifacts from them. We continued sorting, and found new provenience units, bringing the total number to 88 places within Ontario where Bob had found multiple artifacts, plus a box or two for single artifacts from various places throughout Ontario, plus additional boxes for artifacts from outside of Ontario.

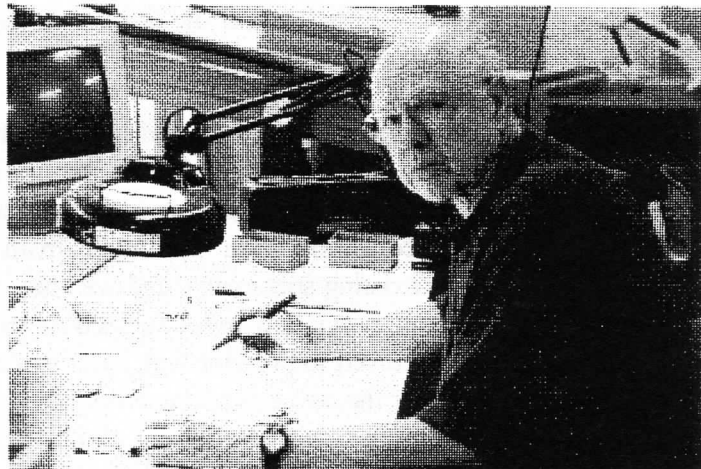
During this process, we discovered that a small portion of Bob's collection had been previously catalogued, several years ago by students working under Bill Fox at the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture (now Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Recreation). However, we did not have the catalogue sheets to go with these. We then had to "re-create" the paper catalogue by examining and identifying each and every one of the catalogued artifacts.

Also during this process, we constantly encountered artifacts which had no provenience. We set these aside and eventually catalogued them as "unprovenienced".

SOME REFLECTIONS ON CATALOGUING THE BOB CALVERT COLLECTION

by Francis Carson, *Museum Volunteer*

Having spent a good part of a year cataloguing, along with others, the vast Bob Calvert Collection of items bequeathed to the Museum, I would like to offer some reflections on how the work of cataloguing this acquisition has presented both challenges and personal rewards for those involved. The challenges, all procedural in nature, consisted for the most part in establishing an agreed norm amongst various cataloguers for cataloguing a number of what might be called 'non-standard' items such as numerous flat polished stones of various sizes, perfectly spherical polished stones 2-4 cm in diameter and items of only tentative aboriginal provenience. The ever-present sensitivity was that all of these items were lovingly collected over a lifetime of dedication to preserving the archaeological heritage of Ontario and were worthy of respectful treatment and accurate curation. Dr. Pearce, always the final arbiter, was ever-patient in pronouncing on our almost daily *triage* of 'could-be or could-not-be' items. Michael Pelzer, an experienced sailor in Georgian Bay, assured us that he had seen many of these glacier-rolled stones in the area and elsewhere. And a final puzzle: might there have been a use for the many spherical stones found on almost all of the sites where Mr. Calvert collected? As an avocational, having come late to the field from an academic background in history, I incline to think 'outside the box': why could Iroquoians not have used slings with these stones as missiles *à la David v Goliath* as have peoples throughout time? But then why are the *Jesuit Relations*, so detailed in describing most life-ways, silent on what would have been a noteworthy practice? *Le jeu de pétanque*? A bit far fetched?



Francis Carson hard at work on the Calvert Collection

Then there were cataloguing decisions to make arising from the possible assignment of two site names to one assemblage, the melding of items bearing Mr. Calvert's original numbers with

unnumbered items from the same site and the need to deal with assemblages for which we could do no better than 'unprovenienced' or 'miscellaneous'. The several catalogue sheets marked "Supplementary Sheet 1..." result from the sudden discovery of an unopened box or the finding of items from one site bagged with those of another. These occasional minor frustrations were borne with a sigh but overall good humour in our determination to do a professional job of cataloguing the Bob Calvert Collection.

Turning to the personal dimension of the experience, no one could fail to be awed by the life-long dedication of one man to a single pursuit and by the diligence with which he applied himself to it. All of the cataloguers at one time or another alluded to this; even a rhetorical speculation on how many times Bob Calvert must have bent himself in two to pick up all that stuff is rooted in admiration of those qualities. And there were musings on two different worlds in which amateur - or to be more elegant, avocational - archaeology has operated: in the pre-Heritage Act days when self-schooled field-walkers or midden-diggers learned 'in the field'; and today where the would-be avocational archaeologist is more likely to train through formal courses, supervised week-end digs and laboratory work under the guidance of a professional archaeologist. My world is something like the latter, but there was an intermediary stage, and here enters our colleague, Michael Pelzer.

Michael's first experience of archaeology was as a boy in Germany and later as a highschool student in Toronto in the early 1960s where, with permission, he explored a village site near Tabor Hill and later dug at Serpent Mound under Walter Kenyon's supervision. Fired by this exposure, he founded an archaeology club at his school, and subsequently during a '60s- style odyssey in Europe, he visited Old World sites, especially in northern Europe and Scandinavia. He retains vivid recollections of bifaces littering the surface of places such as bog sites in Denmark, and the similarity with some items in the Calvert Collection fascinates him. Michael reactivated his interest in archaeology this winter as a volunteer - just in time to take on a major share of cataloguing the Collection. It would be presumptuous to surmise what, if any, the 'personal rewards' of working on the Collection may have been for the Work Study students, but we, shall we say more senior, members of the team always felt rejuvenated by their presence.

As for the artifacts themselves, we all had an opportunity to handle and examine artifacts from archaeological horizons dating much earlier and from different locales than we usually encounter at the Museum. At least three different types of artifact of which examples were lacking in the Museum's reference collection were 'seconded' from the Collection (with attribution noted) and others were added to existing specimens, and we amended our catalogue of descriptions and codes to accommodate certain previously unrecognized items. While cataloguing a certain site which had been collected by Mr. Calvert in pre-Heritage Act days and later, after the Act and under licence, by a graduate student under the auspices of a university, it occurred to me that a comparison of the two collections might tell something - anything - about the differences in the yields from 'amateur' and from 'controlled' field-work.

I had intended to deploy a battery of non-parametric statistical tests to quantify my findings. All came to naught because of the impossibility of finding documentation of the Calvert recovery

practices and of the uncertainty about criteria applied in the 'official' dig for describing artifacts. However, without benefit of chi-squared probability, I find by simple ratios that the Calvert assemblage of artifacts has a much smaller percentage of ceramics than the assemblage from the 'official' dig (17.6 and 42.6 %) but a similar representation of lithic artifacts (48.3 and 44.3%) and three times the percentage of modified bone (10.5 and 3.6%). How to explain this? Ceramics have long been the pre-eminent diagnostic artifact for professional archaeologists. But do ceramics, predominantly bits of broken vessels and pipes and therefore not worth picking up, have the same allure for non-academic collectors, for whom the 'arrowhead' has both an iconic and commercial value? The discrepancy in the modified bone values is very likely a result of the differing criteria for defining 'modified'.

All in all, the Bob Calvert Collection project has been interesting and enjoyable. As a volunteer at the Museum and as an avocational archaeologist under the new rules, I am proud to have assisted in honouring the memory of one from the old school.

THE COLLECTION

by Dr. Robert J. Pearce, *Executive Director, London Museum of Archaeology*

As everything was being sorted and catalogued, we compiled five lists to keep track of things and to record the numbers of artifacts being processed. As noted above, Bob had assigned various names, numbers or letters to the artifacts he had acquired from various sites and localities. Our first list pertains to the 88 distinct locations within Ontario where Bob had found multiple artifacts.

The single largest assemblage of artifacts comes from the "Baisey Farm". This is obviously a large and rich multi-component site that Bob visited on numerous occasions. He acquired 2887 artifacts from this location. It is situated near Port Rowan amid a cluster of important prehistoric sites including Boyd. Bob also collected several hundred artifacts from this general area, including many from one site which he referred to as "Sister of Boyd".

Obviously one of the places Bob liked to visit was Komoka, since there are numerous known archaeological sites surrounding that tiny town just west of London. Bob's collection contains materials from 14 separate areas in and around Komoka. Some of these are well-known sites, including Wishing Well, Brodie, Wales, and Komoka. Aside from visiting these known sites, Bob also labelled other items as coming from discrete locations surrounding them, as for example "East of Wales", "Brodie Bridge", and "Komoka Spring". In total there are nearly 5000 artifacts from the Komoka area alone, a total which includes 2098 items from the Brodie site.

Bob was one of many who visited the well-known Walker site near Brantford, a very significant historic Neutral town occupied circa A.D. 1630-1640. This site has been known since the mid 1800s and almost every collector in Ontario has items from it. Bob's collection contains over 2000 Walker site artifacts, including glass trade beads, brass and copper items, plus some exquisite and unusual

bone tools.

There are a number of other well-known Iroquoian villages in the Brantford-Hamilton area, and Bob had items from some of these. For example, his collection contains 587 artifacts from the Sealey site, and 36 artifacts from the Middleport site.

The Kipp site just west of Tillsonburg was one of several sites frequented by members of the Archaeological Society of Western Ontario in the 1960s. Bob has 147 items from this site. Several years ago, Bob had donated to our Museum a set of photographs of artifacts from this same site; a notation on one of these photos indicates the Society had conducted some systematic excavations there throughout 1969.

There are several other specific and some not so specific places on our first list. Some of the specific places refer no doubt to other known or registered archaeological sites. As an example, there are 40 artifacts labelled "Albert Lewis", which no doubt refer to a known site on the former property of Albert Lewis in the Hyde Park area of London. As another example, there are six items labelled by Bob as being recovered at "Reid", which probably refers to the Reid Iroquoian village site on the Norfolk Sand Plain near Long Point. On the other hand, there are several not so specific locations pertaining to artifacts labelled or bagged/boxed by Bob Calvert as being from a general area: Eden, Lakeside, Langton, Port Franks, Sylvan, Verschoyle and many others. In these cases, we have no way of knowing if, for example, 21 artifacts labelled "Avon" came from a single locality or different places in and around that tiny community. Our final tally for the number of artifacts on List #1 is 25,295.

Our second list pertains to miscellaneous locations within Ontario where Bob had collected or acquired only one or two artifacts. There are 37 such locations, mostly consisting of single artifacts. The places span a considerable geographical distance: London, Niagara, St. Marys, Jarvis, Cameron Lake, Sturgeon Lake, Harrow, Christian Island and others. We have 50 artifacts on List #2.

The third list involves 26 locations outside of Ontario, a few of which involve only single items. There are several rocks in this part of the collection that Bob had collected, perhaps as geological reference specimens or perhaps just because they were interesting or different. Several of these rocks were found at various locations in western Canada, such as the "Jasper Ice Fields", "Kelowna Oil Field" and "Gloose Mountain". There are also rocks and artifacts from such diverse places as Mexico, England and localities scattered across the United States (i.e. Jamestown and Canton). One of the most curious items on this list is a rock labelled "Royal British Museum". There is also an odd assortment of rocks and materials from a small box that Bob had labelled "Appomattox, U.S.A.". In all, there are 157 items on List #3.

To permit sorting and cataloguing, we had removed several hundred artifacts from the frames and cases that Bob had made. However, we retained nine frames and left the artifacts in them. Our fourth list is a simple inventory of the items in these frames. There are a total of 2,126 artifacts still mounted in these nine frames. Four of the frames are very large and contain some of the nicest

artifacts that Bob had selected out of his collection to put on display. These artifacts include birdstones, beads and many projectile points (arrow and spear heads), a majority of which were marked or labelled by Bob with his unique coding system (i.e. “WW” for the Wishing Well site; “K” for Komoka).

Our fifth and final list summarizes miscellaneous items in the collection, including 13,895 artifacts for which no provenience could be determined. Also in the miscellaneous category are 209 items dating to the “historic” or pioneer period, including an assortment of musket balls and some metal axes which Bob had hafted onto handmade handles.

The final tally from our five lists - a staggering 41, 732 items. Yes, I was very naive in thinking on that June 6, 2000 day that I would be able to fit everything into the Museum’s van on a single trip.

What will happen to all of this stuff? Well, a few items have already been placed into our growing reference collection of typological specimens. Some University students and other archaeologists have expressed an interest in examining the materials from specific sites or locations. There is ample material here for a student to use as the basis for a Masters thesis. Some of the unprovenienced items have already been used in our educational programs, and potentially many more such items with no provenience could be used to replenish our existing hands-on Edu-Kits or to make up new Kits. The vast range of stone materials in this important collection could also be used to establish a geological reference collection, which is something we’ve been wanting to assemble. There are many items in the collection that are of display quality and could be used to supplement our existing permanent displays, or to create entirely new displays. We had several hundred of Bob’s artifacts out on temporary display in our theatre for a few months, and his four largest frames remain out for visitors to see.

DONATIONS MADE IN MEMORY OF THE LATE ROBERT CALVERT

We sincerely thank John Robert Calvert, Bob’s son, for facilitating the donation and his other significant contributions to the LMA.

We wish to acknowledge and thank the following individuals who made monetary donations to the London Museum of Archaeology in memory of the late Robert Calvert: Ralph & Eleanor Bailey, Lindsay, Ontario; Harold Calvert, Aylmer, Ontario; Helen Clemett, Brantford, Ontario; Alwyn & Evelyne English, Lindsay, Ontario; Helen Fisher, London, Ontario; Helen E. Jones, London, Ontario; Dianne Lesperance, London, Ontario; Allan Lockington & Ellen Goslin, Peterborough, Ontario; Viola Moore, Lindsay, Ontario; Grace Mueller, on behalf of the Murdoch Family, Toronto, Ontario; Ernest Quinn, London, Ontario, Blair Redlin, Vancouver, B.C.; Annie B. Sano, San Jose, California; Allan & Donna Tucker, St. Thomas, Ontario.